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I. **Motion for Reconsideration**

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abuse her on October 13, 2006. Mazzeo also alleges Rogich conspired with state officials (including Young) after the incident to deprive her of her First Amendment rights to free speech and to petition the government for redress of grievances by threatening her with retaliation. Mazzeo commenced this lawsuit on October 14, 2008. For a detailed account of Mazzeo's factual allegations, the Court directs the parties to its previous order. (See Dkt. #85, June 29, 2009.)

Defendants have each moved for summary judgment. On March 5, Gibbons filed his Motion for Summary Judgment (#169), to which Rogich, Young, and Metro joined. The Court afforded Mazzeo's counsel several extensions of time to respond to Gibbons' motion and also granted a request to enlarge the page limitation; however, the Court informed the parties it would no longer grant additional extensions or page enlargements. (See Dkt. ##180, 193, 202.) On April 16, Mazzeo filed her 72-page Opposition (#200)—688 pages including exhibits.

Young and Metro filed a Motion for Summary Judgment (#224) on June 16, and Rogich filed his First Motion for Summary Judgment (#226) on June 17. Mazzeo's counsel did not timely respond to these motions; instead, he asked the Court for another extension. (Dkt. #230, Mot. to Extend Time, July 16.) The Court denied this request. (Dkt. #238, Order, Aug. 3.) Notwithstanding, Mazzeo filed her response—755 pages including exhibits—to Defendants' motions on August 16, 2010. (Dkt. #239, Opp'n.) Two days later, Mazzeo filed a Motion for Reconsideration (#240) of the Court's denial. The untimely response and violation of the Court's order prompted Metro and Young to file a Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Response (#241). For the reasons discussed below, the Court denies Mazzeo's motion for reconsideration and grants Metro and Young's motion to strike.

Although not mentioned in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, motions for reconsideration may be brought under Rules 59(e) and 60(b). Rule 59(e) provides that any motion to alter or amend a judgment shall be filed no later than 28 days after entry of the judgment. The

DISCUSSION

Ninth Circuit has held that a Rule 59(e) motion for reconsideration should not be granted "absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law." *Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting 389 Orange Street Partners v. Arnold, 179 F.3d 656, 665 (9th Cir. 1999)). Under Rule 60(b), a court may relieve a party from a final judgment, order or proceeding only in the following circumstances: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence; (3) fraud; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied; or (6) any other reason justifying relief from the judgment.

A motion for reconsideration is properly denied when the movant fails to establish any reason justifying relief. *Backlund v. Barnhart*, 778 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1985) (holding that a district court properly denied a motion for reconsideration in which the plaintiff presented no arguments that were not already raised in his original motion). Motions for reconsideration are not "the proper vehicles for rehashing old arguments," *Resolution Trust Corp. v. Holmes*, 846 F.Supp. 1310, 1316 (S.D. Tex. 1994) (footnotes omitted), and are not "intended to give an unhappy litigant one additional chance to sway the judge." *Durkin v. Taylor*, 444 F.Supp. 879, 889 (E.D. Va. 1977).

Mazzeo's counsel does not reveal under which Rule he brings the motion, but the motion has merit under neither. The motion for reconsideration fails to establish any reason to justify relief from the Court's previous order because counsel simply encourages the Court to consider the ramifications of its decision, which he feels would dismiss two years of counsel's work and deny Mazzeo her day in court. The Court disagrees. Although the Court's denial rendered the motions unopposed, the Court will not grant Defendants' summary judgment motions on a technicality. The Court will consider the merits of these motions in the interest of justice. Nevertheless, the Court cannot allow litigants and practitioners (including sole practitioners) to disregard deadlines, rules, or clear warnings. As the previous orders plainly stated, the Court has

1 grown weary of the multitude of lengthy motions, responses, and replies in this case—not to 2 mention the multiple requests for time extensions. (See Dkt. ##202, 238.) Counsel was explicitly 3 warned that "no further extensions of time nor enlargements of page limitations [would] be granted." (Dkt. #202, Order 2, April 19, 2010.) Accordingly, the Court denies Mazzeo's motion. 4 5 II. **Motion to Strike** 6 Defendants Metro and Young filed a motion to strike Mazzeo's untimely response 7 to their motion for summary judgment. The Court grants this motion because the opposition was 8 filed in violation of the Court's order. In the future, the Court will not hesitate to impose sanctions 9 on a party who violates a Court order. 10 **CONCLUSION** Accordingly, and for good cause appearing, 11 12 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff Chrissy Israel Mazzeo's Motion for 13 Reconsideration (#240) is DENIED. 14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants Metro and Young's Motion to Strike 15 (#241) is GRANTED. The Court therefore strikes Plaintiff's Opposition (#239) from the record. 16 Dated: August 30, 2010. 17 18 19 Chief United States District Judge 20 21 22 23 24 25 26